++NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1905, -Copyright, 1905, by The Sun Printing and Publishing Association

FROM PARIS TO RIVERSIDE DRIVE THIS STORY RUNS.

Big Streenider of the Rogues' Gallery Does the Grand Tour in Motor Car and Picks Up & New Yorker Abroad-Sleuths Disguised as Painters Pick Him Up.

An acquaintanceship between automobilists that began outside Paris last April ended yesterday in a rough and tumble fight in the Gainsborough Apartments, at 112 Riverside Drive, where Dr. John A. Harris lives. Dr. Harris did not take an active part in the scrap in his apartments yesterday afternoon, but Detectives Reardon and Platt of the District Attorney's office did. After an extremely lively scrap they landed two stalwart prisoners in Police Headquarters last night charged with grand larceny and attempted grand larceny. The West Sixty-eighth street police thought they recognized in one of the prisoners Doc Owen, the ex-pirate of the Atlantic smoking rooms, but the Headquarters police said

The prisoners were booked as George Snyder, a salesman, 33 years old, of 110 West 134th street, and George Thompson a broker, 82 years old, of 18 West 124th street. Snyder's correct name is said to be James Strosnider, and Thompson is known to use the name of McKee. The police think he is a card sharp, and they say Strosnider is rapidly building up an international reputation as a confidence man.

Strosnider, it is alleged, succeeded in getting \$12,500 in real money from Dr. Harris on what are believed to be slightly insecure securities. Champe S. Andrews, counsel for Dr. Harris, says the securities were certificates of stock in a bona fide company, but the certificates were forged.

Dr. Harris and his wife spent the early part of the year automobiling in France and Germany, coming home in March. Nearing Paris one day on their travels they met an automobile that had broken down. In this automobile were Strosnider, his wife and child. Seeing they were Americans in distress, Dr. Harris offered to do what he could toward repairing the broken machine. Strosnider introduced himself as a capitalist from Pittsburg. The broken automobile was repaired and the Strosniders got into Paris safely. Dr. Harris parted with them before they reached Paris, but at the parting Strosnider insisted on knowing where his obliging countryman was going

Two days later Strosnider and his wife called on Dr. and Mrs. Harris at their hotel, and Strosnider and Dr. Harris became very friendly. Strosnider told the physician that he not only had made a lot of money himself but that he had inherited a great deal. He said he had a couple of hundred thousand dollars lying idle, and that when he came back to this country he would look up Dr. Harris and they would go into some business deal together.

Strosnider was an affable chap and his wife was charming. After Dr. Harris and his wife left Paris to continue their automobile tour they met the Strosniders several times, once in Germany.

Dr. Harris got back last March, and two weeks after his return Strosnider looked him up and they played ten cent limit poker games at the Harris flat. About March 15 Stroenider confided to Dr. Harris that he had to have \$12,500 in a hurry, and he asked Dr. Harris to lend bim that amount. The doctor lent it, and got the security that his counsel says he has good reason to believe

Ican Strosnider was back asking for a loan of \$7,500, for which he was willing to put up more security of the same brand Dr. Rarris did not read to give him the second loan, but put him off ...th some excuse, telling him to return later. Meantime Harris went to consult his lawyer. In telling what he had done Lawyer Andrews said last night:

"I had Strosnider looked up in Pittsburg, and I found he had a had record. He began his criminal career there by robbing a Chinese laundry, and then became a promoter of fake foot races. The police finally drove him out of town. Then he turned card sharp and swindler. On July 20, 1897, he was indicted on three charges of larceny in Washington, D. C. Sentence on two of the charges was suspended, and on the third he got five years. After serving a short time he was pardoned by the k to President McKinley.

"His wife pleaded with the late president until she convinced him that her husband vas a much abused man. I learned that the New York police knew a little about Strosaider and that his face adorned the rogues' gallery. It took some time to learn all this. and meanwhile my client was holding him off on the second loan he wanted."

When Lawyer Andrews was satisfied about Strosnider he told his client to agree to lend him the \$7,500. Strosnider said he really wanted \$15,000, but that he could borrow \$7.500 from another friend. Harris was instructed to tell him that when he could show the \$7,500 his other friend had loaned him Harris would produce \$7,500. It was arranged that Strosnider should come

after the money yesterday afternoon. It happens that Dr. Harris is moving from the 6th to the 7th floor of the Gains. borough and his apartments are upset. It did not look amiss to have a couple of painters at work there yesterday when Strosnider called. He brought with him to introduce to Dr. Harris his old friend Mr. McKee, who had loaned him \$7,500. Strosnider brought forth that cash and showed it. The two painters began to show some interest in the proceedings, and Lawyer Andrews, who was concealed in another room, yelled to the painters to

arrest Strosnider and his friend McKee. The painters were Reardon and Platt Both are husky young men and they jumped at their prisoners, both of whom are stalwart fellows. Strosnider tried to get to the door leading into the hall. pounced on him while Platt tackled McKee.

They rolled all over the room, and some one telephoned to Police Headquarters for help in a hurry. The message was transmitted to the West Sixty-eighth street station, and four policemen were sent over to the Gainsborough on the run.

The tenants who went ou in the hall to "rubber" were much interested to find several struggling men making threats to shoot one another. Finally out of the ounch one man got free. He darted down the steps as fast as he could jump. After him went another man.

The first was Strosnider and the next was Reardon. The sleuth caught up with his quarry at the main entrance and banged

89.00 to Niagara Falls and Return. July 1, 2, 3. Eric Railroad. Information 300. Broadway, N. Y., 333 Pulton St., B'klyn.—Ade

FIGHT TO PINCH AUTO CROOK. him over the head with a revolver. Just at that time the reserves came up. The

fight was all over then. The two prisoners were bundled into a coach and taken to Police Headquarters. On the way Strosnider offered to settle with Dr. Harris. When he found out he

was going to be prosecuted he became sullen and would not talk. At Police Headquarters all the money found on him at first was \$3,503. That mystified the police, for they knew he had had \$7,500. Then they found four \$1,000 bills inside his under clothes.

McKee had only \$202 and a pocket faro layout. He was immediately put down as a card sharp, although the police do not know him. He was charged with being an accomplice of Strosnider

Besides being a physician, Dr. Harris is a banker and broker at 40 Wall street. He and his wife were born in Macon, Ga. Mrs. Harris's father is H. J. Lamar, a Georgia lawyer, and her uncle is Chief Just ce Lamar of Georgia. Dr. Harris and his wife were married ten years ago in Macon. He practised medicine there for five years and then came to this city. He speculated and made money and opened the brokerage

#### WORD COST DOCTOR HIS JOB.

Said He Branded "Faker" on Patient's Chest Through Unconscious Impulse.

Acting Superintendent Menas S. Gregory of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, made known last night the result of his investigation of the story of Isaac Chaves, an indigent Hebrew, that he had been branded with acids in Bellevue. Dr. Gregory found that Chaves had not been in Bellevue at all, but had been in Gouverneur Hospital, which is under the Bellevue administration. In that hospital Chaves was recognized as a patient who had been there before under treatment for neuralgic pains in the Dr. Dubois Hunt, who had charge of the patient, gave him treatment with the thermo-cautory needle, by means of which particles of benzine are injected under the skin and ignited by an electric

Dr. Hunt stated to the investigators that while he was thus treating Chaves, another thysician of the hospital, whom he refused to name, looked ineat the door and said: "That's a faker you have there." Whereupon, Dr. Hunt stated, without any conscious impulse of his own, he traced the word "faker" on the patient's chest, just as though he were drawing a picture with a planchette board. He was astonished and horrifled when he saw what he had done, but he made no report of the circumstance to the hospital authorities.

Dr. Gregory summarily dismissed Dr. Hunt from the employment of the hospital. Dr. Hunt is a graduate of the medical department of Toronto University of the class of 1903. He had been at the hospital about a year and a half. He begged very hard to have the charges against him suppressed, saying that his professional future would be ruined. Dr. Gregory replied that the professional future of Dr. Hunt was of very small importance beside the good repute of Bellevue in the matter of decent and courteous treatment of its poor patients.

# LAWYER NO. 2 AFTER CANFIELD.

Philip Britt, for Services Rendered, Attaches Dismantled Gambling House.

Richard A. Canfield, whose lawyer, John for services originating about the time of the Jerome raid on Mr. Canfield's gambling house, is also the victim of an unrequited attachment for \$15,000 for legal services rendered by Philip Britt. In this case a lis pendens was filed yesterday against Mr. Canfield's interest in the real estate at 5 East Forty-fourth street.

Mr. Britt says that his work in saving Canfield from the common jail was worth at least \$20,000, but that he got only \$5,000, So he attached the Forty-fourth street art museum, on the ground that Canfield s no longer a resident of New York, but of

# WE BUILD TURBINE FOR KAISER.

German Emperor Having Motor Boat Constructed in American Shipyard.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Berlin, June 29 .- According to German sporting papers, the Kaiser is having a turoine motor boat built at an American shipyard. The turbines are said to be of an entirely new design, invented by a German-American of the name of Grabart

It is asserted that these turbines will revolutionize the building of such craft. The yacht will be 78 feet long. Her engines will be of 3,000 horse-power and she will have a speed of nearly sixty miles an hour.

# THE PEACE NEGOTIATORS.

The President May Be Able to Announce Their Names by Monday.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., June 29 .- By Monday is expected here President Roosevelt will be able to announce the names of the Russo-Japan peace negotiators.

The President is in full communication with the State Department office at Washington. The report that he would go to Washington to receive the envoys when they arrive in this country has been contradicted here. It is thought more likely still that the envoys will come to Oyster Bay to pay their respects to the President.

#### TO FIGHT FIRES ON THE FOURTH. Chief Croker Orders Double Companies

Uptown and Suspends Holidays. Chief Croker issued yesterday his special order for July 4. It provides for a general transferring of engines from the double or two engine companies in the business districts downtown to the stations of single companies in the tenement and reside districts, especially on the upper West Side. For the day only these single companies will be double companies.

ill be double companies. Inasmuch as July 4 is a holiday and there is no particular use of fireworks in the business section of the city, Chief Croker believes that single companies downtown will be able to protect the territory.

All days off and vacations have been suspended between July 4 at 8 A. M. and July 5 at 8 A. M.

20TH CENTURY-18 HOURS-CRICAGO. The 20th Century Limited of the New York Central Lines leaves New York daily at 3:30 P. M., due Chicago 8:30 next morning. Returning, leaves Chicago via Lake Shore 2:30 P. M., due New York 9:30 next morning. To secure best accommodations, reservations should be made early.—Adv.—

ourth of July Special Train Returning from Via Pennsylvania Railroad. Leaves Atlantic City July 4 5:30 P. M. for New York, stopping at Tren-son, New Brunswick, Elizabeth and Newark. Par-lor and Dining Cars.—Adv.

# EUROPE TO CURB THE KAISER.

PLANS MAKING TO CHECK HIS VAULTING AMBITION.

Incoming Regime in Russia Anxious to Unite With France and England-New Auglo-Jap Treaty Made-Britain to Keep Fighting Strength Near Home.

Special Cable Desputch to THE SUN. LONDON, June 29.-It is now possible to outline some of the far reaching effects of Germany's sensational diplomatic attacks on France and the Kaiser's other attempts to take advantage of Russia's impotence in Europe. It has been indicated already in these despatches that the sharp check put upon German aggression was due chiefly to British initiative. The prompt and substantial success which has already attended the English efforts in this direction constitutes one of the most remarkable accomplishments of modern diplomacy.

The German-French crisis is by no means settled, but the German attitude has already changed from provocative aggression to moderate conciliation. Fresh retaliation may yet come from Berlin, but it is the present view in diplomatic circles out- to run, were canceled and then renewed. side of Germany that the Kaiser has overreached himself, that he has alarmed the nations and aroused the greater part of the world against him to little purpose. Never was the machinery of European diplomacy so active as now, and the sole object of international endeavor seems to be to devise an effective plan to restrain the vaulting ambition of the German Em-

Certain important developments may specified:

First-The terms of an extended Anglo-Japanese treaty have been definitely agreed upon. An announcement of their nature

Second-Because of this, and because she is confident that she may rely upon Japan to cancel all future Russian ambitions in the Far East, Great Britain feels less unwilling to allow Russia to seek certain expansion in the Near East with the object of holding back the Kaiser.

Third-Great Britain is taking the most active measures to concentrate her fighting strength very near home.

Fourth-The incoming régime in Russia is full of fear of the Kaiser since he has recently shown his hand and is anxious to unite with France and England to check German aggression.

Fifth-Plans to do this without creating a false impression in Germany that an aggressive anti-German coalition is coming into being are occupying the attention of the diplomatists of western Europe and other countries.

In the foregoing outline of history in the making THE SUN'S London correspondent is quoting almost the exact words of a diplomatist who has full knowledge of the inner facts of the great crisis through which the world is passing. It requires some reading between the lines in order to appreciate its stupendous significance.

What, for instance, is the meaning of the phrase "the incoming régime in Russia, and when may its advent be expected? If the amazing drama at Odessa and the signs of military disaffection elsewhere mean anything they signify that Russia's critical hour is close at hand. Will the Romanoff dynasty survive it, or is the present order of things to be swept away?

The writer is not at liberty to suggest answers to these fateful questions. This and size required for its purpose, the 1sth in the plans for saving this stricken nation. There are important factors at work, no outside world. Peace with Japan, when it comes, will not be signed by the present Russian Government, or rather, it will be ratified by direct representatives of the Russian people.

It would not be wise to discuss the details of any of the plans under consideration for safeguarding the peace of Europe during the perilous days which will witness the regeneration of Russia and the settlement of the Far Eastern problem.

Emperor William has done the world a service in demonstrating how imminent and how great some of those dangers are He made one serious mistake from his own point of view in assuming that the English hatred of war at the present moment would make Great Britain pusillanimous if he attacked her indirectly through France.

It is scarcely a paradox to say that England's love of peace to-day is so strong that she is willing to make war against war. She has completely abandoned her traditional policy of isolation, as she believes the United States should do also, solely in the interests of peace. She has frankly communicated these views to President Roosevelt.

To-day's papers print the President's message to the Kaiser. It may seem curious to the American public that European diplomacy and the Continental press treat this telegram, coming at the present moment, as of great political significance, even interpreting it as a rebuff to Prime Minister Balfour for suggesting at the Pilgrims' Club dinner that America should assume her responsibilities in the family of nations.

Public telegrams between heads of State in times of crisis are regarded in Europe as direct indicators of public policy. President Roosevelt doubtless had not the slight est idea of suggesting that American officia or public opinion is on the side of Germany and against England in the present crisis but such an interpretation will inevitably be place tupon his despatch in other Euro-pean capitals as well as Berlin.

# MILLION TONS OF STEEL.

Largest Contract Ever Placed Goes to the

U. S. Steel Corporation. PITTSBURG, Pa., June 29 .- President Wal ace S. Rowe announced to-day that the Pittsb rg Steel Company has awarded the largest steel contract in the history of the industry to the United States Steel

Corporation. The Pittsburg Steel Company agrees to purchase its entire requirement of Bessemer and open hearth billets from the Steel Corporation for a period of not less than five years, commencing July 1. The local company is a consumer of 200,000 tons of billets a year, and for the term of five years it will aggregate 1,000,000 tons, the largest

it will aggregate 1,000,000 tons, the largest single order ever placed.

Nothing regarding the price to be paid for this immense tonnage has been made public in an official manner, but it is understood that the contract is on a sliding scale basis, hinging on the price of pig iron. The official price on billets at present is \$21 per ton, but premiums reaching from \$4 to \$5 a ton are being paid. It is estimated that the deal involves from \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000, as pig iron is not expected to go lower than present rates.

# RUSH TO REMORTGAGE

And Avoid the New Mortgage Tax-Two Ten Million Samples.

Register Ronner, upon whom is imposed the collection of the revenue from the mortgage tax law which goes into effect tomorrow, said yesterday that he was at his wits' end to know how he was going to do the work put upon him by the new bill because of the refusal of the State Board of Tax Commissioners to provide him with the extra help he needed. They allowed him only six new men, which he says is an imposition on his office, and he wonders if they have any idea at Albany how large a town this is.

From the opening of the office until closing there was a long stream of persons anxious to evade the payment of the new tax by recording mortgages. The corporate and individual lenders of money are advising borrowers whose mortgages expire soon and who wish to renew them to make such renewals before Saturday. More than a thousand mortgages were recorded yesterday and to-day Mr. Ronner expects to keep his office open after hours. Two of the renewal mortgages filed vesterday amounted to more than \$10,000,000 each, and these were only samples of many large mortgages which, having only a little time

# FIVE HURT IN EXPLOSION.

Painter Lights a Cigarette and Throws the Match Rehind Him.

A painter who had been working on a new flat building at 327 Snediker avenue, East New York, lit a cigarette about 6 o'clock last night and threw the match away without noticing where it fell. He knew a second later. It landed in a paint

bucket full of benzin. The explosion threw one man through window and into the street. Burning oil flew over the clothes of the others and they rushed into the street with their clothes ablaze. Before people could get to them and tear the burning clothes off several were frightfully hurt. The injured are: Louis Laudsberg of 54 Riverdale avenue who is in St. Mary's Hospital. He will die. Joseph Adlerman, 198 Watkins street burned about the face and body; in the Brad-

ford street hospital, fatally hurt.

David Rozisk, 480 Watkins street, burned bout face and upper part of body; in the Bradford street hospital, fatally hurt, Harry Hess, 381 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, burned about face, hands and body; in the

Bradford street hospital.

Josie Negro (white), 325 Snediker avenue out by flying glass; in the Bradford street hospital.

The first floor and the walls of the building were ripped to pieces by the explosion and the building took fire. The blaze was put out quickly

A number of children who had been playing in the street were struck by bits of broken glass and several were painfully hurt. They were treated on the spot by doctors from the hospitals. The explosion broke windows for blocks around and caused a panic in the neighborhood The police reserves were summoned to handle the people who rushed into the street not knowing what had happened.

# AMERICAN SHIPS PURCHASED.

Canal Commission Unable to Find th Vessels Required in Foreign Ports. through all of the principal shipping ports

of Europe for vessels of the type, speed only he ventures to say: All is not chaos | mian Canal Commission has departed from its announced policy either to purchase or charter foreign built ships for use between hint of whose existence has reached the the Isthmus and New York, and has purchased outright from the Ward Line the steamers Mexico and Havana at \$650,000

This is less than the original cost of the vessels. The vessels are of 5,500 tons each and capable of sustaining a speed of sixteen knots. Each will accommodate 100 first class and fifty second class passengers The vessels will be turned over to the Cana Commission immediately and will operate in connection with the Panama Railroad Company. By this arrangement the railroad company may dispense with two of the steamers now chartered at a high price.

### JOHN HAY'S CONDITION. Secretary of State Sleeps Well and Gain

Steadily.

BOSTON, Mass., June 29.-Despatches from Newbury, N. H., say that Secretary Hay, although still confined to his bed at summer home, The Fells, on the shore of Lake Sunapee, continues to gain steadily. He Mept well last night and to-day ap peared much refreshed and considerably stronger. The beautiful weather contributed to make the Secretary feel better. Clarence Hay, the Secretary's son, said

that all the members of the family felt greatly encouraged and that his father's condition was very much improved to-day

# MARRIED IN A BREATH.

Bride Thought It Would Take Longer Bridegroom Found No Chance to Ring Her. William James Deery, actor, of 235 West 142d street, and Margaret May Olivette O'Keefe went to the Mayor yesterday afternoon to be wed.

Wasn't it awful brief?" said the bride who is 30) when Col. McClellan had finished his formula. The bridegroom (who is 23) pursued the

disappearing Mayor, holding the ring in

"What shall I do with this, your Honor?"

he demanded. "If I were you," said the Mayor, "I would out it on the bride's finger. Later the Mayor married Marius Reynier,

who came all the way from Monte (arlo, France, to Martha Garnier, who came all the way from Staten Island. One of the witnesses was René Dupé, who keeps a hotel on the island. The other witness was 1. Hatem. The bridegroom passed his bride among the witnesses and two other Gallic friends to be kissed. I. Hatera belied his name.

#### CASSINI FOREIGN SECRETARY. Betiring Russian Ambassador to Enter the

Czur's Cabluct. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN

LONDON, June 30 .- A despatch to the Times from St. Petersburg says it is annotinced that Count Cassini, the retiring Russian Ambassador at Washington, will pecome Under Secretary of the Foreign

Latest Marine Intelligence. Arrived: as Bordeaux, Havre, June 17.

# WARSHIP FIRES INTO ODESSA.

# Mutinous Sailors Begin Shelling Town---Revolt Spreads to Other Vessels.

### OUTBREAK ON THE BALTIC.

Cossacks Mow Down Rioters as They Burn and Pillage.

Thousands Killed and Thousands Wounded Not Considered High Estimate-Crew Seizes Transport, and St. Petersburg Hears That a Battleship and Two Gunboats Are in the Hands of Mutineers-Fear That Troops May Join the Outbreak - The Revolutionary Party Believed to Be at the Bottom of the Revolt-The Czar Calls for Troops-He is Warned by Zemstvos That Constitutional Government Will Be Declared if Reforms Aren't Granted

Special Cable Desputches to THE SUN. LONDON, June 30 .- The Odessa correspondent of the Telegraph in a despatch sent Thursday night, says:

"The Kniaz Potemkin Tayritchesky is now firing on the town. No fleet is in sight." The Odessa correspondent of the Daily

Mail says that Thursday night the Kniaz Potemkin Tavritchesky fired two shells. The first struck a house in Nyesjenskaya street and the second a prewery. Both tore holes six yards by three in the buildings. The firing was not renewed.

The Governor ordered the gas and electric lights to be extinguished and the city was in total darkness. Large bodies of troops have arrived. It is reported that there are now 10,000 soldiers of all arms in the vn.

A tugboat arrived in the afternoo. having on board a commission to investigate the position. She proceeded, flying a Red Cross flag, to the opposite side of the bay, and reported that the two warships were lying opposite the little fountain at the harbor end of one of the main streets A SECOND MUTINOUS WARSHIP. . 9 1

The Express prints an Odessa de saying that a second mutinous warship .. reported at Cape Fontaine, ten miles from

A transport with Russians returning from Port Arthur and a Russian steamer Washington, June 29.—After searching were held up by the Kniaz Potemkin Tavrit- the town, nor have the mutineers aided untrustworthy. Admiral Chukhnin has the battleship for two hours. At 7 o'clock the battleship steamed two

> mer position and fired several shots at the suburb of Langeron, where there is a detachment of Cossacks. She then swung around until her guns pointed at the center of the city and fired a blank shot. The steamer above mentioned was seen to burst into flames. The city penitentiary

in which there are 2,000 prisoners, narrowly

escaped being blown to pieces Wednesday Five men succeeded in laying a number of fuse bombs against the outer wall. They were captured, however. They said they intended to release the prisoners, but if the bombs had exploded a majority of them

would have been killed. A bomb thrown in a street Thursday afternoon killed six persons.

AUTHORITIES LOSE THEIR GRIP, St. Petersburg, June 29 - A despatch received from Odessa to-night says that the authorities there have been defeated and that the populace is taking orders from the revolting crews of the warships.

The city is partially aflame. A battle between the ships held by the mutineers. who have been reenforced, and Government

Banks and commercial houses are being questioned by agitated clients regarding the situation at Odessa. The accepted account of the trouble is offset by a statement that there has been a successful mutiny on three battleships.

Another statement declares that the crews of the battleship Alexander II. [Probably the Ekaternia II., the Alexander II. not being in the Black Sea fleet] and two torpedo gunboats killed their officers during the passage from Sebastopol to Odessa, where the men are actually riot -

PEAR OF REVOLT ON OTHER SHIPS. Vice-Admiral Kruger, with four warships from Sebastopol, is due to arrive at Odessa. to-night. He has been instructed to call on the Kniaz Potemkin Tavritchesky to surrender, and if she refuses to sink her, and to then help the troops to repress the disorders in the city.

It is much doubted, however, whether his orders can be carried out. Even the officials here admit that it is questionable if Admiral Kruger's men will fire on their comrades, and discuss the possibility of their joining the mutiny. Should they do so and should an organized force cooperate with the rioters there is every likelihood of a part at least of the troops joining them. MUTINY SPREADS TO BALTIC.

The mutiny has reached the Baltic. The sailors at the imperial naval barracks at Libau revolted last night on the pretext that the food served to them was not fit to

They secured rifles and ammunition and

tacked the officers' quarters, firing shots through the windows.

A detachment of troops, including artillery, was immediately ordered out, and it is reported that after severe fighting they repulsed the mutineers, who, however, escaped with their arms. Cossacks and a regiment of infantry were sent to the scene early this morning. Details of the affair cannot be obtained here.

OUTBREAK AT REVAL, TOO. There is an unconfirmed report that trouble similar to that at Libau has broken out at Reval. The Ministry of Marine politely refuses to give the least information concerning the troubles at those places or at Odessa, but official circles, especially the Department of Police, believe that the outbreaks were planned by revolutionists. and are manifestly alarmed.

Their alarm is shared by the higher social circles of the capital, where the long established faith in the unflinching loyalty of the Emperor's armed forces is beginning to waver, bringing inevitable dread that the revolution so often declared to be impossible may yet be accomplished, perhaps has already begun.

It is unquestionable that the occurrences at Odessa and Libau have more deeply impressed the ruling classes here than all the defeats in Manchuria and the destruction of the navy combined.

TROOPS CALLED ON TO JOIN.

It is also reported here that the ships have given the troops ashore twenty-four hours to join the revolt. Otherwise they will bombard the city. The Ministry of Marine refuses to give any information regarding the situation.

Brief consular reports from Odessa received at the foreign embassies last night indicated that the mob was gaining the ascendent.

One despatch said that a reign of terror nad begun. The troops in Odessa are mostly reservists, with only a small proportion of Cossacks. In many cases the troops have refused to fire on the strikers. Barricades were erected yesterday and desperate fighting ensued. Insurrectionary speeches were delivered over the body the sailor whose killing on board the

hat the troops will join the mutineers. It is reported that the volunteer cruiser Saratoff has ist'n burned at Odessa.

CREW OF TRANSPORT MUTINY. ODESSA, June 20. Wis mutineers of the otemkin Tavritchesky have been by the crew of the transport Vedha, mutinied on the way here from Nicosieff. The Vedha's officers are now pris-

oners on the battleship. It would be most difficult to describe the exact situation here. The Kniaz Potemkin Tavritchesky still lies off the harbor, but at the time of telegraphing she has not molested chesky at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and the rioters to the extent of repulsing the hurriedly left St. Petersburg to resume

Martial law has thus far been effectively mlies off. She returned shortly to her farimposed. It is impossible to reach the scenes of the fighting. Any attempt to pass the soldiers who guard the approaches to the harbor involves instant death.

MUTINEERS WITHOUT AMMUNITION. The inactivity of the mutinous sailors is ascribed in some quarters to their having no ammunition. The rumor is at least plausible, inasmuch as it has been said

ammunition to supply the Baltic fleet. THOUSANDS SLAIN. Last night was one of horror. The rattle of rifles and machine guns was incessant, while the glare from the burning harbor illuminated scenes of blood. The Cossacks operated thirty machine guns on the main thoroughfares, and considering that these were sometimes turned on a densely massed mob, the estimates of thousands

killed and thousands wounded do not seem The losses sustained by the troops are not known accurately, but it is admitted that three police officers, nine policemen. twenty-one Cossacks and eleven infantry-

The mutineers do not seem to have shared in the burning of part of the city and shipping. This was entirely the work of the rioters. Many of these had petroleum

torches and others pocket grenades. They attacked all the buildings, warehouses, dwellings and churches in the neighborhood and the wooden framed elevated railroad which serves the three harbors, making a semi-circle around the

heads of the harbors. The timber work of the railway was soon alight. It blazed in all directions, and the cars tumbled below. Among other property destroyed were the offices and warehouses of three great Russian transport

companies containing immense stores. FLAMES SWEEP HARBOR FRONT. The mob destroyed an enormous amount

of property.

Fires started by the rioters devastated the entire harbor front. All the warehouses along the docks were burned and four or five Russian steamships were consumed while lying at their moorings.

The hospitals are overflowing and the available medical aid is quite inadequate. At 9 o'clock last night a bomb was exploded near the Richelieu monument in Catherine Square. Two persons were

Martial law was proclaimed at midnight. The British residents, who number about

500, are believed to be safe. DISORDERS RESUMED AT NIGHT.

Although the day passed practically without disturbance, the mob again be-

wrecked and plundered houses. They at- came threatening this evening. Troops hold the public squares, banks and official buildings, and guard the approaches to the

PRICE TWO CENTS.

harbor. The central railway station was set on fire and is now almost destroyed. Many persons have been injured, but details are

#### unobtainable. THE SAILOR OMELCHUR BURIED.

Omelchuk, the sailor of the Kniaz Potemkin Tavritchesky, whose shooting by the Captain of the battleship for complaining about the food led to the mutiny, was buried this evening in the city necropolis. The funeral was made the occasion of a great popular demonstration.

Neither police nor troops showed themselves along the route. Everything was orderly. The mutineers had notified the commandant of the port earlier in the day of their intention to inter their comrade

with full naval honors. They added that they would land an escort and the ship's band, and that if these were interfered with the battleship

would immediately open fire on the port. The commandant thereupon offered himself as hostage aboard the battleship for the safe return of the escort and to ensure the safety of the city. It cannot be learned whether his offer was accepted, but in any case the mutineers' threat was respected.

HELP FROM SEBASTOPOL. SEBASTOPOL. June 29 .- Two vessels of the Black Sea fleet are on their way to Odessa to reduce the mutineers of the battleship

Kniaz Potemkin to subjection. A battleship and a cruiser sailed last night, having been hastily requisitioned when the news of the mutiny was received. MOB PARTLY CHECKED.

LONDON, June 30 .- The reports from Odessa leave much to be inferred. It seems clear, however, that while the Kniaz Potemkin Tuvritchesky still overawes the town the troops hold the mob in check to a certain extent, but while one report says that hardly a section of the city has entirely escaped damage from the fighting. others indicate that the rioters are confined to the harbor district.

The reports of the casualties are evidently largely conjectural. One says that during Wednesday night the mob tried to Potemkin provoked the mutiny. Deafen- rush the great flight of granite steps near shouts of "Liberty! Liberty!" were the St. Nicholas Church to reach the Nicholas Boulevard. The Cossacks met Fears are entertained at St. Petersburg them with repeated volleys and an awful massaore resulted, the killed numbering thousands. It is reported that the German and Aus-

> ments through their consuls to send warships to protect them. Compliance with this request would, of course, involve a breach of the treaty closing the Dardanelles to foreign warships. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times says, according to the latest advices from Sebastopol, that only two of

Admiral Zruger's ships sailed for Odessa,

the crews of the others being considered

trian colonies are appealing to their Govern-

ere compelled to lie under the guns of troops or inducing the latter to join the command of the Black Sea fleet. He has summary powers to quell the revolt. The strictest censorship is exercised over Odessa telegrams. Even the news-

> papers are not aware of what has happened. ZEMSTVOS WARN THE CZAR That They'll Announce Constitutional Gov-

ernment if Reforms Aren't Granted. Special Cable Desputch to THE SUN. St. Petersburg, June 29.-The zemstvos of St. Petersburg and Moscow, where the mobilization is beginning, have taken that the Black Sea fleet was denuded of the gravest decision since the reform agita-

It is understood that the most violent

disorders prevail in many of the provinces

tion became active.

and are spreading, but the officials prevent the public knowing much about the troubles. They have also prohibited the zemstvos from discussing the matter at their public meetings. The families of reservists, supported by all the working classes, have been clamoring since the beginning of the week

to learn from the zemstvoists the meaning

of the war measures, and also the meaning of the promises of internal reform. The zemstvos of St. Petersburg and Moscow provinces have been able to intercommunicate and arrive at a common understanding. They have adopted a decision to present a memorial to the Czar regarding the question of reforms, in which hey declare that unless the reforms promised are promulgated and in operation by the middle of July they will announce a constitutional government within

their respective provinces. The members of the zemstvos are aware of the gravity of their course. If it results in their prosecution it is believed that this will be a long step in the direction of a constitution.

BRITISH VESSELS IN DANGER. Cargo of One Steamship at Odessa Hornes

-- War Risks Up. Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. LIVERPOOL. June 29 .- A ship broker of this city received the following telegram

from Odessa this morning: "In yesterday's riots hundreds shot; port partially burned; now quiet; martial law declared. No British steamers damaged."

Following is a list of the steamships

which are known to have been in the harbor of Odessa yesterday: Iran, Orestes, Cranley Onega, Para, Frederick, Knight, Eastfield Thistledhu, Soldier Prince, Jelunga, Florio. Rubattino, an Austrian Lloyd boat and a steamship belonging to the Messagerles The city was comparatively quiet this Maritimes. Most of the vessels are British. It is thought here to be likely that some

> will be able to leave port. The Iran is a IS HOURS TO CHICAGO: WHAT IT MEANS. The Pennsylvania Special leaves New York daily at 3:55 P. M., and arrives Chicago 8:55 A. M. next day. This means, to the business man, mak-

ing the trip over night, between business hours.